

# The George Washington News

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Volume I.

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Number 15

## ALUMNI MANIFEST GREAT ENTHUSIASM

At Banquet of the Association Held  
at Rauscher's on Saturday  
April 8th.

### SENATOR GALLINGER SPEAKS

"GEORGE WASHINGTON cannot die." Thus spoke Senator Jacob H. Gallinger at the Alumni banquet at Rauscher's, April 8th. Great applause greeted this sincere friend of the University as he pledged his active support in the future, as in the past, to those things making for the betterment of George Washington.

Sounding a keynote of hope and progress, Toastmaster Aldis B. Browne gave the proper impetus to what proved to be an evening of big things; big hopes were expressed and big plans considered by big men, and we make bold to prophesy that big results will flow therefrom. Among the eighty odd Alumni and guests present, were numbered men who stand well up in, or at the very head of, their particular professions in Washington. A. T. Stuart, Superintendent of Public Schools of Washington, was unable to be present, but in a letter to the President commended the great work George Washington is doing here and professed his belief in the vital need for such a university. Mr. Stuart said he had attended George Washington in its lean years "when students sat on rude pine chairs before pine desks with nothing to attract but the subject before them," and that he had watched the institution grow into a vital part of the District.

### THE CLASS OF '79, BY M. CHURCH.

The first speaker called upon by the toastmaster was Melville Church, class of '79, a leading patent attorney of Washington. Choosing to narrate historic instances of "auld lang syne," Mr. Church warmed the hearts of his hearers and carried them back to their college days, as he recalled how Frank Hitchcock, now Postmaster General, just missed being a patent attorney by having typhoid fever; how John B. Lerner, a prominent attorney now, blushed as he received his first prize award, and how Toastmaster Browne and he (Church) filed such voluminous briefs in a certain moot court case "that the court, after thirty years, still had the case under advisement."

### GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY.

Dr. W. S. Washburn, class of '94, a member of the Civil Service  
Continued on page seven.

## BILL IS AGAIN INTRODUCED

Senator Gallinger Proposes Measure  
to Secure Morrill Fund  
for District.

ONCE more the University is in Congress, seeking, with the assistance of its many friends there, to secure the benefits of the Morrill Acts, which it all but succeeded in getting at the last session of Congress. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Gallinger, who has always shown himself to be a friend of the District and of this University, a bill was introduced into the Senate on April 10th last, in substance the same as the one introduced at the last session of Congress, by the passage of which this University will receive an annual appropriation of \$50,000, to be used for purchasing equipment and apparatus for use in courses in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bulk of this appropriation would thus go to the College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, where it could be used to excellent advantage. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further action.

### UNIVERSITY HAS A GOOD CLAIM.

There seems to be little reason why the District should not stand on an equal footing with the states with regard to the securing of the appropriations under the Morrill Acts, and why this University should not be named as the beneficiary for the District. There has been a good deal of opposition to the extension of the benefits of the Morrill Acts to this University, but that opposition has come almost entirely from outside sources. At the last session of Congress, potent forces were at work, which, by combined strength, blocked the efforts of the University to secure an extension of the Morrill Acts to it.

The report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of February 14th, 1910, refutes in detail the objections raised by "certain non-residents" to the designation of this University as the institution to administer the Morrill Acts appropriation for the benefit of the District. It is there shown that to give those appropriations to George Washington would be within the express words of the Morrill Acts and well within their spirit. This University is now giving

Continued on page six.

## BANQUET PROVES A SUCCESS

Guests of Y. M. C. A. Enjoy Delicious  
Bill of Fare and Hear Choice  
Speakers.

ABOUT fifty men were assembled last Thursday night at the annual banquet of the University Y. M. C. A. at the Central Y. M. C. A. building. The affair was quite equal to the expectations of the committee in charge, and proved both a financial and social success. The crowd was not so representative as the committee would have liked, being drawn chiefly from the College and Engineering departments, but it was a well assorted one, and gave every evidence of being well pleased with the offering of the student Y. M. C. A. The Faculty also attested its interest in the work of the organization, by gracing the board with the presence of several of its members, including Admiral Stockton, Professors Schoenfeld and Smith, and Deans Hodgkins, Willis, Wilbur, and Lorenzen.

At 7:05 p. m. the guests filed into the spacious dining hall of the local Y. M. C. A., and, having assembled themselves around the banquet table, were called to order by the master of ceremonies, I. Paul Taylor. Professor Charles Sidney Smith, whose interest in the welfare and progress of the association has been a source of inspiration to its members in their efforts to enlarge its sphere of influence, was called upon to invoke the divine blessing upon the occasion.

### DAINTIES OF MENU IN DETAIL.

Opposite the plate of each guest was a program of the affair, containing the long-heralded list of the dainties, which were to regale the expectant palates of the banqueters. There was the appetizing oyster cocktail, which, even now, rested invitingly upon each plate. There was the steaming soup—beef broth a l'Anglaise; there was the flaky baked blue fish, creamy white, covered with delicious tomato sauce. Next came the cardinal dish of them all—tender spring lamb with green peas, the dish that satisfied the discriminating palate of the most Epicurean freshman. Then followed in rapid succession, tomatoes, potatoes, ice cream with small cakes. To cap the climax each guest was served with a fragrant cup of Irish coffee o'lay—"Dennis Tasse."

Continued on page three.

## INTENSIVE STUDY BETTER TRAINING

Dean E. G. Lorenzen Advises Law  
School Students to Postpone  
Office Experience.

### LEGAL THEORY IS IMPORTANT

EVERY law student, sooner or later, asks himself whether, if a good opportunity should open, it would be advisable for him to connect himself with a law office in order to gain practical experience. The value of such experience is, of course, beyond dispute. While a good deal about the practice of the law may be learned in the law schools through well organized moot courts and courses in Pleading and Practice, in Brief Making, in the Preparation of Legal Instruments, and in other subjects, real familiarity with the courts and the conduct and trial of cases can be had only through a lawyer's office. A thorough acquaintance with the actual practice is deemed so essential in certain countries that the serving of an apprenticeship in a lawyer's office is a pre-requisite to admission to the bar. The requirement of a similar apprenticeship has been suggested recently also in a memorial submitted to the Court of Appeals in the State of New York. In the course of time such a requirement may be added to that of a three years' law school course for admission to the bar by the leading states of this country.

The only question then is, whether experience in an office should be sought in conjunction with the law school course. It is evident that the answers will depend, in the first place, upon the nature of the course. If it consists merely of lectures with little or no quizzing, collateral reading, or study at home, the larger portion of the day may be usefully and well spent in a lawyer's office. The two can be carried on together, and the one will serve as a supplement to the other. Many eminent lawyers are of the opinion that this constitutes, under present conditions, the best preparation for the legal profession. As a result many students go to the larger cities in order to effect such a combination. To them the office experience is considered of primary importance; instruction at the law school, of secondary importance; the law school is merely a convenient substitute for the former practice of reading law in a lawyer's office under the supervision of a practicing attorney.

### DEMANDS OF MODERN CONDITIONS.

It is not surprising that the leaders of the bar in different sections of this country should be satisfied

## FINAL INTERSOCIETY DEBATE.

The Needham and Columbian debating societies will clash for the last time this year on Saturday, April 29, at 8 p. m., in the main lecture hall of the Law School. Students and their friends are cordially invited to attend this final debate.



with such a preparation on the part of the present generation, for it constitutes a considerable advance over the methods in vogue when they prepared for the bar. The more progressive members of the bar, however, are desirous of raising legal education beyond this standard. They contend that the lawyer should be as thoroughly equipped for the profession of the law as the physician is for the practice of medicine. The notion that the lawyer should gain his knowledge and experience at the expense of his clients, instead of being thoroughly trained when he establishes himself in the practice of the law does not appeal to their sense of justice. In their opinion it is the duty of the State to protect the community against incompetent lawyers just as much as it is the duty of the State to protect it against incompetent physicians. They are unwilling to apply the standards of the past because they are deemed inapplicable to modern conditions. A knowledge of Blackstone may have been sufficient in the early days of our government. Today, when this country is a leader among the nations of the world, it is essential that the training for the bench and bar be as thorough as is the training of judges and lawyers in other countries. In England it takes at least five years of preparation for admission to the bar. In the leading continental countries practical experience is often required in addition to the prescribed course at a law school. The law school course varies from three to five years. The time of practical apprenticeship in Prussia is four years.

In view of the bulk of our case-law and the complexity of our legal system resulting from the co-existence of state and federal law—conditions which do not exist in the foreign countries above mentioned—it is apparent that even a three-year law-school course is totally inadequate. This has been realized by the leading law schools in this country, which, accordingly, do not attempt to cover all branches of the law, but only those from which the best training may be derived. The value of an exact knowledge of correct legal theory increases daily in importance because of the increasing output of opinions by our courts. Without it, instead of developing toward a better and more perfect system, our law would soon become a confused mass of cases. It is the duty of all university law schools to live up to the best ideals. These require that every lawyer should be thoroughly grounded in the science of law, a result which is possible of attainment only if at least three years are devoted exclusively to such study. Far better results will be obtained if the law student devotes his entire time to the study of law during this short period, and if he concentrates his full strength upon the mastery of legal principles than if he divides his time and attention between his law course and office work. For this reason law students should be strongly urged to get their office ex-

perience either during vacation time or after the completion of the law school course.

#### FULL TIME NEEDED FOR LAST YEAR.

It may be thought that in schools devoting a considerable portion of the third year to practice subjects, a connection with a law office during the third year might be advantageous to the student. It is believed, however, that the gain is not worth the price. In the interest of a thorough training, a considerable portion of the third year should be devoted to the study of substantive law. This would be absolutely impossible if, in addition to the time consumed by the practice courses in the law school, a part of the student's time was spent in a lawyer's office. The third year should be the most valuable of the law school course. Some of the hardest and most important subjects are given during this year which presuppose a general knowledge of the law, and cannot, therefore, be taken with profit during the second year. Unless a student devotes his entire time to the study of law he cannot possibly derive the full benefit from his course. The practical gain from the work in a lawyer's office by no means compensates for the resulting loss in legal training.

In view of the requirements of a sound legal education and in the interest of the legal profession as a whole, the plea so often advanced that the period of preparation for the professions should not be unduly extended, is entitled to no consideration. Many a student is willing to trifle during four years of college; but when he begins the study of law he suddenly realizes that he is getting old and that a short cut is necessary. The time has come when the short cut in the professional courses should be discouraged.

No one who has devoted three years to the intensive study of legal theory has ever regretted the fact, or wished that he might have divided his time between such study and the acquisition of practical experience.

#### Senior Pharmacy Notes.

Heard in the chemistry quiz:

Prof. — Mr. Whitebread, how would you identify chloroform if you had a bottle of it with no label on it.

Mr. W.—(utters words of silence).

Mr. Beeson—Smell it.

Mr. W.—How can you smell it when the bottle has a cork in it.

Just three more weeks (only 21 more days) to "plug" and then it all will be over, but the celebrating (maybe)?

The Senior Class has a marathon team in Boyer, Gass, and Grubbs. It is said they covered about ten city blocks in record time a few nights ago.

A few suggestions for the chemistry exams:

If it takes a pint of H<sub>2</sub>O to fill a pitcher, how much will it take to Philadelphia?

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**BANQUET PROVES A SUCCESS***Continued from page one.*

The meal over, speechmaking began. I. Paul Taylor shone as toastmaster. His jests, all of which had never been heard before, were narrated with telling effect. The toastmaster introduced the speakers in order, each with an appropriate story. D. C. Smith, one of the numerous Smith family, which has left such an indelible imprint on the pages of history, was introduced as the "countryman" from Rockville, who would discourse on "Sowing Seed." Mr. Smith was slated for an inaugural address, and made the efforts of the famous "Teddy" dwindle into insignificance. The new president of the student association outlined his policy, declaring that the Y. M. C. A. would endeavor more and more to enlarge its field of influence in every department of the University.

**MR. COOPER BIDS ALL WELCOME.**

Mr. W. K. Cooper was called upon to give the welcoming address. In opening he said:

"I have been somewhat amused as well as puzzled by your program. I notice that I am the only one whose name is printed with the prefix Mr. There are Professor Smiths and just plain Smiths, there are Deans and Admirals, but I am the only Mr. I want you to know that I appreciate the honor. Your toastmaster introduced your president as a countryman. He is not a countryman. His initials are, as you will see by reference to the program, D. C., which is the abbreviation for the District of Columbia. So he is neither a countryman nor anything else."

After these and a few more humorous introductory remarks of

like character, Mr. Cooper bade all welcome to the Y. M. C. A. building, and then gave a brief survey of college Y. M. C. A. work, which he enlivened by episodes from his own personal experience.

**PRESIDENT PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.**

The principal address of the evening was made by Admiral Stockton. His remarks were devoted to a discussion of what the Y. M. C. A. has done for the "blue jackets" of the navy, to whose moral welfare it has been a positive benefit, and to an enumeration of several wholesome canons of moral conduct. The Admiral's advice, drawn as it was from a ripe experience gained from a life of travel, study, and observation, was decidedly to the point and well received. The central idea of his address was the building of character and the necessity of a high standard of character, especially in a republic such as ours. A prolonged applause followed his address.

**FOUR OF THE DEANS ALSO SPEAK.**

Dean Hodgkins was next introduced as "the best mathematician I ever knew." He was scheduled on the program for a "Speech." In his genial manner, the Dean called attention to the fact that the program scheduled a speech, a talk, and two addresses, besides variations of addresses, and confessed his ignorance of the distinction between these several terms, saying that he had left his dictionary at home, and was as much puzzled as some of his students in physics when asked to define such terms as work and energy. Dean Hodgkins told a num-

ber of pointed stories, never before heard in the classroom. His chief story was about the Irishman who, seeing the train wind around a hill, and, suddenly plunge into an opening in the hillside, said, "I wonder what would happen if that train should miss the hole." The Irishman forgot that the train was running on a track, and could not miss the hole if it tried. "So," said Dean Hodgkins, "we should see to it that we are on the right track."

Dean Willis preferred to characterize his "Talk" as "Remarks." At the outset he made it perfectly clear that what he was going to say was in no sense intended as a criticism of the work of local Y. M. C. A. or its members, notwithstanding the misleading statements in one of the local papers. In fact, because of his unfamiliarity with this student organization and its work, he was in no position to venture criticism of any kind. Dean Willis warned the members of the Y. M. C. A. to avoid the dangers which are apt to beset organizations of such a character. Chief of these he mentioned, the assumption of superior righteousness on the part of Y. M. C. A. men, undue and ultra pietism, and over-critical attitude toward the other organizations of the College. He urged the members to avoid all narrowness.

Opening his address with the remark of Robert Louis Stevenson that "strictly speaking, we do not enjoy life but living," Dean Wilbur, whom the toastmaster introduced as my friend Wilbur, spoke on the subject of living. "The secret of good living," the Dean said, "is giving the heart to God. The heart is the one thing which is our own and which we have to give."

Dean Lorenzen spoke of the difference between the ideals of the continental universities and those of America. "When a student enters a continental university," he said, "his sole purpose is to develop his mind. The continental universities and its ideals are the outcome of different social and political conditions from those of this country. The European university is for a privileged class, the American is for all the people. The American university aims to develop the physical and spiritual, as well as the mental side of its students. This rounded development is necessitated by our form of government and its demands. Our educated men are interested in spiritual and moral movements. It is inspiring to see a justice of the Supreme Court teach a Sunday school class. In spiritual democracy the Y. M. C. A. can be an important factor."

**MESSRS. MUTT AND JEFF PRESENT.**

The program was enlivened by the antics of Mutt and Jeff, who recently joined the Y. M. C. A. These gentlemen performed so well that the cartoonist, whose daily bread is earned by depicting their frolics, when told of the pranks of which they had been guilty, wept cold tears because he had not been present to sketch them. One fresh-

man was so enthused that he asked whether the "Dingbat family" and "Sherlocko the monk" had not also been invited. Another innocently remarked that now he understood the statement in a previous issue of The News, that the menu would be one fit for the gods; for there they were, Mutt and Jeff—Mercury and Jove.

**Chemical Society Notes.**

Several of our members took advantage of Easter holidays to visit home. Among these lucky fellows were Mr. Taylor, of Smyrna, Del., and Mr. Luckins, of Newark, N. J. The rumor is that the former will not return alone. He has our blessing and best wishes.

On account of the holidays and the absence of President Taylor from the city, the regular meeting of the society was postponed one week. "Metallurgy" will be the general topic, and will be discussed by Messrs. Ingersoll, Pozen, and Myers.

The Chemical Society made its second tour of inspection of local manufacturing establishments—this time to the plant of the Washington Gas Light Co. It is regretted that more members of the society did not take advantage of this opportunity to acquire practical knowledge at first hand, as those who did go, report that the trip was one of high scientific value. A graduate of Massachusetts Technical Institute conducted the party through the works, explaining in detail the chemical processes involved in the production of gas, the various by-products, such as coke, tar, ammoniacal liquors, etc. Mr. Stewart was well pleased when he beheld the stokers at work, as it coincided so well with his views that all chemists should know from actual experience the amount of muscular movement and mechanical energy that it requires to produce finished products. Mr. Stewart will do well to start his professional career at the gas works. This trip demonstrated that one of the main differences between a brewery and a gas plant lies in their chemical attraction, the valence of the former being 25 and the latter only 10. We wonder why.

A petition has been circulated among the students registered for the degree of B. S. in Chemistry to the effect that Graphics be dropped from the list of required subjects and that Physical Chemistry, or an akin subject, be substituted therefor. The petition has been submitted to the Faculty for consideration. It expresses the general sentiment of students in chemistry. It is hoped that favorable action will be taken upon it.

Two of our members, Messrs. Baston and Thatcher, had a narrow escape Monday, April 3, when fire broke out in the Nansemond Apartment House, where they reside. Coolness and presence of mind brought them out safely with nothing worse than a bad scare and the loss of several trunks of paraphernalia.

## J. H. CHIVELL

### Oysters, Clams and Crabs

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911.

**EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Arthur H. Redfield to the position of assistant editor. This appointment comes as a result of the competition which was begun at the very outset of the year. Mr. Redfield is a sophomore in the College. Mention should also be made of the excellent work of Norris L. Bowen and Harold Keats, who were, in every sense of the word, formidable candidates for the position.

**EDUCATION AND THE DISTRICT.**

At the Alumni banquet on Saturday the 8th, Senator Gallinger, the majority leader in the Senate, expressed his readiness to help the University in any way he might be able to, and his deep disappointment that he had, in the past, been unable to do anything of practical value for it. The following Monday morning Senator Gallinger introduced into the Senate a bill for the extension of the benefits of the Morrill Acts to the District of Columbia, in which bill this University is named as the beneficiary. The Senator has obviously not slept on his promise of continued friendship. May every success attend his efforts toward the accomplishment of a goal that he is so thoroughly interested in, and that means so much to this University.

The District of Columbia is in many ways the one unique product of our political system. No one has ever been able to define its precise status. It is neither a state nor a territory nor anything else which corresponds to any word in the American political vocabulary. It is confessedly an anomaly. Now ordinarily, uniqueness and peculiar privileges go hand in hand. Whenever that is so, it is, of course, extremely desirable to be unique. But when being unique means, as it does in the case of the District, to

be shorn of all the privileges which are enjoyed by everything normal of a like kind, then manifestly everyday mediocrity is plenty good enough.

To illustrate: Congress passes a bill providing that certain funds shall be used to accomplish certain purposes in the states and territories of the union. Unfortunately, wholly through inadvertence, in drawing up the bill, the significant words "and the District of Columbia" are omitted. Presently the District lays claim to a share of the funds. The matter gets before the court. With little hesitation the court announces somewhat as follows: "We rest our decision in this case entirely upon the fact that in mentioning where the funds which it has appropriated are to be spent, Congress has expressly provided that these funds are to be spent in the states and territories of the union." *Expressio unius exclusio alterius*. Now the District of Columbia is in the union. But it is neither a state nor a territory, (here a long list of incontrovertible authorities is cited). It follows, therefore, that it is not entitled to the benefit of this act. In this connection it may be asked, what is the status of the District in our political system? It is unnecessary for the decision of this case to determine that point. We leave the solution of that question until it shall be squarely presented to us and we may have the benefit of argument of counsel pro and con. It is not the custom of this court to go beyond the particular case in hand and decide extraneous matters."

Of course, no one can blame the court for refusing to commit itself on an outside question. But, inasmuch as no one has the faintest idea as to what the District really is, no case can ever arise in which it shall be squarely presented to the court for determination. The court is quite right. But the District must continue to suffer for a fault in its creation over which it had no control.

This illustrates in one way the disadvantages under which the District is laboring. But it is not the only disadvantage. The states have their own legislatures, which annually appropriate large sums for educational purposes. Hence the great state universities with their enormous resources. The District has no such kind benefactor. It must depend upon the good grace of Congress in which, unfortunately, it is without representation.

The educational situation in the District is further complicated by the fact that the millionaire educators refuse to recognize Washington as a good educational center, and consequently refuse to spend their money in establishing a strong university here. What the real reason for this refusal is, is not apparent. A recent editorial in a local paper has suggested that it might be the close proximity of Washington to a certain "Maryland city" and a "Virginia village." If this be the basic reason we submit that it is insufficient. Because it is the capital of the nation this city is destined by nature to be a center of education, whether we will it or

not. Because of its national importance it has a claim to priority over any city in the country, and certainly over any city in this immediate vicinity.

The striking contrast between this University and the University of Berlin, to which Admiral Stockton called attention in a recent address to the Alumni, shows how much in advance of the United States, European nations are in establishing national universities. An even more striking contrast might be drawn if we should turn to some of the South American republics who look to us as an example. Many of them have anticipated us by establishing national universities. The United States alone among the leading powers of the world has failed to establish a university for all of its people.

**CONCRETENESS VS. GENERALITY.**

One of the significant trends of modern education is in the substitution of the concrete for the general. This tendency is seen in every branch of knowledge. In science an ever increasing emphasis is laid upon laboratory work. In history the student is referred to first hand sources, where he may search out specific facts. In rhetoric the analysis of the works of the masters of literature, together with the writing of themes is fast taking the place of the memorizing of rhetorical rules. There is a corresponding tendency in the teaching of law. This tendency has crystallized into what is known as the case-system.

Notwithstanding the fact that this system has been employed with success by the leading law schools of the country, it has met with considerable opposition, and even at this day there are many, for whose opinions we have profound respect, who do not believe in the case method of teaching law. They would return to the text book method and to the plan of teaching general principles.

A system of teaching first introduced—we had almost said invented—by a Langdell, and endorsed by scholars of the eminence of an Ames and a Williston, needs no commendation from our pen. But in view of the opposition to the

case-system we feel some statement is necessary in explanation of why our Law School has adopted that system.

One great trouble with text books is that they are not ordinarily written for students, but for practitioners. Those that are written primarily for students attempt to cover the whole field of the particular branch of law with which they deal. The result is that all the student gets is a summary of what the law is, without any explanation of why the law is as it is. With general principles the student is no better off. The difficulty with general principles is that they are general. When the student is confronted with a practical problem involving their application he is wholly at sea.

The case system, on the other hand, presents the student with a specific case, and with the decision of the court on that state of facts. This is made the basis of a discussion of all cases of a like kind. The reasons for the decision are closely scrutinized and criticized. The instructor then cites other cases a little different from the assigned case and by this means the precise limits of the principle of the main case are discovered, not by the memorizing of general principles but by the application of principles to specific states of facts. There are two important advantages of such a scheme. First, it teaches the student to think legally, as it is called; just as by the study of languages one can acquire a language sense so by the critical study of cases it is possible to acquire a law sense; second, it enables the student to get first-hand information about the case, rather than giving him someone's else conclusions about it.

Suppose an engineer were to try to explain to you all the details of a locomotive engine. He might talk himself blue in the face and you would get no adequate idea of the mechanism of the engine. But suppose he were to take you to an engine, point out the several parts of it, show you how each part was related to the other parts, let you turn the valves, blow the whistle, etc. You would then have some real notion what an engine is like. The case-system is an approach to the latter method.

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The case-system is, to be sure, somewhat less rapid than the text book method. But its effects are more permanent. It may not be possible to cover as much ground under the former system as under the latter. But it can be covered much more thoroughly. And, after all, it is impossible for a student to learn all the law there is in a three-year course, even by the text-book method.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, some subjects which do not lend themselves to the case method of teaching. Those branches of the law which are little more than a collection or arbitrary rules may be profitably studied by means of a text book. But most branches of the law are not of this character. The law is, after all, the product of rational minds, and as such must necessarily reflect this character of the minds which have unfolded it. Wherever the law is built upon logical principles, there the case method of teaching can be used to good advantage.

### Columbian Chooses Its Team.

Truly fortunate were those members of the Columbian Debating Society who attended the weekly meeting on April 7th, for a rare debating treat was theirs. Inasmuch as the debate was the last elimination contest preliminary to the public debate occurring on April 29th, the participants fairly vied with each other in eloquence and powerful argumentation, dexterously massing their evidence for attack and defense. The affirmative of the question before the house: "Resolved, that a Federal income tax, not apportioned among the States according to population, be levied, constitutionality conceded," was stoutly maintained by Messrs. Marcus, Richardson, and Barbour, while the negative was no less valiently contended for and defended by Messrs. Owens, Smith, and Bowen.

With these contenders waging wordy war, cogent argument ran riot, and so exceptionally did they all acquit themselves that any triumvirate of them, it was patent, would have constituted a formidable offense. The judges designated as Columbian's orators in the approaching forensic fray, Messrs. Conger R. Smith, N. Loring Bowen, and M. Manning Marcus, with Ralph Owens as alternate. Of the team the two first mentioned are veterans true and tried. On the contrary, the calibre and metal of their team-mate, Mr. Marcus, has yet to receive its initial public ordeal, albeit his performances in the meetings of the Society have been of the highest order. Having regard for his record of past accomplishment, all look with entire confidence to him for splendid things in his virgin effort while under fire.

All in all, the team which is to flaunt the Society colors is quite the finest Columbian team of the present University year; and with its opponent marshalling a warlike array, the inter-society debate on Saturday, April 29th, will be well worth the attendance of all University students, their friends, and the public at large.

### Fraternity Notes.

On Saturday, April the 8th, the men of Sigma Alpha Epsilon gave a farewell smoker to Mr. George William Young, who has successfully passed the State Department examinations for the consular service. Every man was present to wish "Dodd" Young God-speed and express regret at his leaving the chapter for such a far away place at his new post. He is to be located at Constantinople. There were present at this time three of the Cornell base ball team as guests.

Immediately preceding the banquet of Phi Delta Phi at the Portland Hotel Saturday, April 8th, a business meeting was held at which Horace G. Macfarland was made Consul, Spencer Gorden, Pro-Consul, and Birch Helms, Scriptor.

During the first week in April the Supreme Executive Committee of Kappa Sigma held its annual meeting at the New Willard Hotel. While in town the local chapter—Alpha Eta—tendered a banquet to the Supreme Committee at the chapter house, on the night of April 4th. The affair was a splendid success in every way and was largely attended by Alumni. W. M. Hallam, a member of the Washington Alumni Chapter, acted as toastmaster. Hon. P. P. Campbell, member of Congress from Kansas, made the initial speech of the evening. Mr. J. S. Ferguson of New York was called upon next. Other speakers in order were, S. W. Martin, N. L. Carpenter, official head of the fraternity, and W. F. Denious. Mr. R. W. Hyson spoke for the chapter. After the banquet the large assemblage held an initiation, which was a most impressive affair, as all the dignitaries witnessed the entire ritual. The new initiate is Mr. Bennett Nooe, 3d.

Dr. Mathews, Ph. D., of Madison, Wis., Grand Master Alchemist of the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity, was in town over Easter. He was entertained by Dr. McBride of the Bureau of Standards.

A dance will be held by the members of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, on Friday April 21st, at the Canoe Club, of which some of the chapter are members.

On Easter Monday, the 17th, an enjoyable house dance was given at the chapter house of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Practically every member of the chapter was present, as were also a large number of the local Alumni.

"I'll be deviled!" said the ham.  
"I'll be switched!" said the train.  
"I'll be darned!" said the sock.  
"I'll be stumped!" said the tree.  
"I'll be blowed!" said the flute.  
"I'll be hanged!" said the picture.  
"I'll be damned!" said the stream.

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"But I am a student."

"Then it's five dollars down."

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**BILL IS AGAIN INTRODUCED***Continued from page one.*

ing instruction in all of the subjects required by the Morrill Acts except mining, sanitary, and textile engineering, and household economy. It could well afford to give efficient courses in those subjects as well with the aid of the Morrill Acts appropriation.

**TRUSTEES' COMMITTEE APPOINTED.**

Of course, it is too early to prophesy as to the probable outcome of the renewed contest. The personnel of both houses of Congress has changed considerably since the last session. President Stockton recently appointed a committee of the Board of Trustees to assist him in furthering the interests of the University toward procuring the benefit of the Morrill fund. That committee consists of Mr. Lerner, chairman, and Messrs. Hopkins, Macfarland, Woodhull, and Hemphill. A committee from the Alumni will soon be selected to co-operate with the Trustees' Committee.

**Teachers College Notes.**

Dr. Small was the speaker of the evening at the meeting of the Federal Schoolmen's Club, held last

Friday evening. In an address on "The Relation Between College and Secondary School," he explained the causes of much of the dissatisfaction existing between colleges and high schools. The college community sustained and systematic way. As the same criticism is made by the Oxford tutors, who have to do with the American Rhode scholars, it may be assumed that the evils complained of by the colleges are really defects characteristic of American education, rather than defects of the secondary schools. So long as college entrance requirements play the part that they do in both the manner and method of high school instruction, there is little prospect for any great modification of the secondary courses of study. The requirements are so excessive that superficiality is an almost necessary consequence in the attempts of the high schools to meet them. Thus the high school is hampered in its efforts to solve its own problems. One of the present needs is an improvement of the teaching in secondary schools, which implies the more adequate training of teachers. Dean Hough presided. Prof. Ruediger, Prof. Sidwell, Dr. Babcock, and Principal Emory Wilson participated in the discussion. Others who were present were S. E. Kramer, S. M. Ely, Harry English, Charles Hart, E. G. Kimball, H. W. Draper, and C. J. Schwartz.

**BOOKS NEW AND OLD****JOHN DAVIDSON—A MINOR POET.**

"He was that rarest of beings in the twentieth century, a man who chose starvation and poetry as a career rather than plenty and journalism."

THESE are rather hard times for minor poets (about the only kind of poets left) if they take their poetry seriously. Poverty, unhappiness, and untimely death are, to be sure, generally considered the allotted portion of the poet. But of late years he has to face the additional dangers, which come from the growth of professional journalism, as a means of livelihood—the temptation to turn aside from his appointed work and write "what the public wants." A skeptical and materialistic age will have none of his idealism. He shares with all thinking men the conviction that the times are rather more out of joint than usual; and he feels, with his exceptional sensitiveness, the ugliness, formlessness, and brutality of this transition stage of civilization. The increasing sense of responsibility for other people's troubles oppresses him the more, the more he tries to get rid of it.

"We dream, we sing, we drive the quill  
To keep the flesh upon our bones,  
Therefore what trade have we with wrongs,  
With ways and woes that spoil our songs?"

wrote John Davidson. But to ask the question in this way implies the inability to answer it by shaking off the burden. And, as will appear, the subject of these remarks was quite unable to disregard these "ways and woes," but grew more and more conscious of them as his life went on until his songs were spoiled and his life crushed by them.

Davidson's career has some general resemblance to that of Burns. He was the son of poor Scotch parents; he was for the most part self-taught. He had an obscure youth, a brief period of passing fame, followed by some years of growing neglect and loneliness, and, finally, a melancholy death. His later work is too much entangled with metaphysical speculations, with ironical reflections which are hardly of the stuff of poetry, to have much chance of being remembered. But he left a few powerful poems of poverty, a few stanzas of surpassingly beautiful description of nature, and some dialogues in verse—the "Fleet Street Eclogues"—which express with peculiar force the conflicting ideals of the political mind at the present epoch. The best of his work is contained in "Selected Poems," published by John Lane in 1905.

As an example of his description of natural scenery, take this picture, from "A Ballad of a Nun":

"The adventurous sun took heaven by storm;  
Clouds scattered largesses of rain;  
The sounding cities, rich and warm,  
Smouldered and glittered in the plain."

or this, from "Romney Marsh":

"Night sank: Like flakes of silver fire  
The stars in one great shower came down.  
Shrill blew the wind; and shrill the wire,  
Rang out from Hythe to Romney town."

He is as a critic has said, "a voice rather than an echo," but he is to some extent an echo, and that of Tennyson. He has equal felicity at his best, but more boldness and less finish of workmanship.

In the "Fleet Street Eclogues" the speakers are ostensibly certain weary literary men, who solace their hearts amid the noise and dreariness of London by memories of green fields and youth and first love, while yet their constantly recurs the note of discontent and rebellion against modern life. Really, the speakers are the personification of the poet's conflicting moods:

Says one, when spring has come:  
"I hear the lark and linnet sing,  
I hear the whitethroat's alto ring."

But another answers:

"I hear the idle workman sigh,  
I hear his hungry children cry."

But "go on," he says:

"Go on: of rustic visions tell  
Till I forget the wilderness  
Of sooty brick, the dusty smell,  
The jangle of the printing press."

And the first, rapt in fancy, takes up the tale again:

"I hear the woodman's measured stroke,  
I see the amber streamlet glide,  
Above the green gold of the oak  
Fledges the gorge on either side."

Elsewhere, one of the speakers tells of his longing for some satisfying faith and his failure to find it:

"I too for light the world explore  
And trembling tread where angels trod;  
Devout at every shrine adore,  
And follow after each new god.  
But by the altar everywhere  
I find the money-changer's stall;  
And littering every temple stair  
The sick and sore like maggots crawl."

Gradually the happier moods grew more infrequent; more speculation and less of the joy of nature characterized his verse. In a prose allegory, "On the Downs," he figured his own restless ponderings.

"But the builder of the palace was dissatisfied. In a chamber at the top of his highest tower he brooded on the mystery of the universe. 'What?' he said; and 'Why?' He wrote many volumes answering these questions; but always at the end of volume he found the questions starting up again."

Davidson's tragedy was not alone that of the unappreciated man of genius. It was also that of the man who seeks the answer to the riddle of existence through speculation, instead of through action. Metaphysical speculation is a fascinating employment, but it answers no ultimate questions. It is wasting time

*Continued on page eight.*

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## ALUMNI MANIFEST GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Continued from page one.

Commission, followed Mr. Church. He maintained that George Washington, being located at the capital, is distinctly a national university. He said in part:

"Washington has a large force of ambitious, capable young men thirsting for knowledge. There are approximately 10,000 young men in the Government employ in Washington, the number constantly increasing. The student body of this University is largely composed of the most energetic and ambitious of the Government employees. More and more they comprise a body of picked men who have demonstrated their ability, both in clerical and student work. More than half of the clerks in my own Department are, I believe, George Washington men, and I firmly believe that their connection with the University is beneficial to them in their capacity as clerks, and not detrimental."

Dr. Washburn concluded by paying just tribute to Admiral Stockton for his work toward rehabilitating the fortunes of our University.

President Browne introduced Senator Gallinger as "a constant friend of the University and one on whom we have always been able to count." The response of the audience was an enthusiastic ovation as the speaker rose. Regretting that he "had been unable to do anything of a practical nature for the University," Senator Gallinger continued:

### SENATOR GALLINGER'S ADDRESS.

"I wish it were possible for the Alumni to see money enough ahead to take a corner as prominent as the one from which the old buildings are being removed, and place upon it a magnificent structure as a nucleus for a new and rehabilitated university—one that would bring honor and renown to the city and to the country at large. We ought to have a great University in Washington. I have been hoping for twenty years that some philanthropist would furnish money to endow such a one. I have personally appealed to three rich men, but—they give elsewhere. I have courage to believe that in the near future the tide will turn and the money be forthcoming which is necessary to establish this school on foundations so strong they will last for all time. Even as Dartmouth College had its struggles, so now is George Washington passing through its lean years."

"I do not know if it will ever be possible for me to do anything of a practical nature for the University. I attempted once to do something, which attempt was defeated through the activity of a representative of another institution of learning. That attempt will be renewed, and if the George Washington Alumni and friends will support the effort it will be successful, and this university, in so far as the Morrill Bill is concerned will be placed, at least, on par with Arizona, New Mexico, and Porto Rico."

The effect of Senator Gallinger's words was profound. Even the pessimists—if any had strayed in there—must have been converted by the virile optimism and the practical promises of this man of action. Toastmaster Browne paid high compliment to the Senator, both "as a steadfast friend of the University and as a man who realized the vital importance of colleges, even though he had reached the full fruition of his powers and attained a noble

place as a public servant without the need of a sheepskin diploma."

### REMARKS OF ADMIRAL STOCKTON.

Introducing Admiral Stockton as the last speaker, Mr. Browne voiced the sentiments of the Alumni and the undergraduate body when he said that "our President's zeal has been so unflagging, his methods so wise, his business sense so excellent that George Washington has found his services beyond compare." In his usual simple, direct manner our President set forth briefly the status of the University by departments, later speaking of it in its entirety. The following is an excerpt from his remarks:

"Of our ten departments, one of the largest and most comprehensive is the Medical College, including school and hospital. The hospital is rapidly becoming the foremost in the District, and is overflowing with charity for those who need. It has had two legacies, amounting, in all, to \$20,000. The school itself has attained the highest standard set by the medical schools of the United States. The Dental College, included in this Department, also conducts a free infirmary, which greatly benefits the poor of the District."

"The Department of Political Sciences could not be better placed in the United States. It has its teachers of economics, finance, and the social sciences, and prepares students for the consular and diplomatic service of the United States, to say nothing of political life in their own nation. No type of government demands more of its citizens than a republic, and we cannot educate our citizens too much in those sciences which have to do with government."

"The Department of Columbian College enrolls most of our female students. I want to see George Washington a great university, and I want it to be co-educational. Our daughters will not then have to go away to college and miss that greatest of all training schools—the home."

"Our Engineering College has graduated many noted men. The Teachers College, the only one of its kind south of 'Mason and Dixon's Line,' has done a work which could not well be dispensed with, as testified by Superintendent of Public Schools Stuart."

"The most successful department in the University is the Law School. Its constant aim is the maintenance of high standards. That which man changes not for the better, Time, the great innovator, changes for the worse, and of nothing is this more true than of the standards of law schools. We would make our criterions so excellent that our graduates, competing with those from Yale, Harvard, and other great northern universities, will never feel handicapped."

"We have 1209 students enrolled in all departments this year, notwithstanding the fact that a month before our doors were opened we could not state authoritatively that they would be opened. We can surely say the University is alive and growing. We will graduate 150 students next June. The claim has been made that we have a school of Government clerks who only gain an inferior sort of education, but one has only to follow the fortunes of these graduates to find that many of them are written up in 'Who's Who.' I have here a convincing list of sixty names of our alumni gleaned from that source, including among them eight Congressmen, three ambassadors, four judges, as well as editors, admirals in the navy, lawyers, doctors, etc."

Admiral Stockton aroused great enthusiasm when he declared that in the last year, by the sale of the Fifteenth street property and popular subscriptions, the \$531,000 debt of 1910 had been reduced to \$9,000,

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You cannot know until you try us—and we'll have you on our books for a regular customer after that.

and all that now remained was to obtain a reserve fund and make the various branches self-supporting. With this splendid recommendation there was no reason why the people of the United States should not lend assistance in keeping the University alive. Continuing, he said:

"Yet philanthropists are not interested; the Secretary of the Rockefeller Fund knows only the way to Charlottesville, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland; Washington is not in his itinerary. George Washington University is ninety years old, yet it cannot compare favorably with the University of Berlin, which recently celebrated its 100th anniversary. Situated at the capital of the German Empire, as we are at the capital of an even greater nation, the German institution has six thousand students enrolled and its fame is limited only by the limits of the world, notwithstanding the fact that they are paralleled on one side by a Charlottesville with a University of Virginia and on the other by a Baltimore with a Johns Hopkins University. Ours is a national university and we have a right to appeal beyond our city, beyond our Alumni to the nation."

Adds the writer: When the appeal is made let every alumnus, every undergraduate, every friend of George Washington remember Senator Gallinger's instructions to do his part.

## BOOKS OLD AND NEW.

Continued from page six

to try to decipher the prescription when one must take the medicine anyway, kill or cure. But Davidson had all the Scot's fondness for metaphysics, and the speculative habit grew upon him, as did his bitterness and defiance and loneliness. A more frequent allusion to the theme of suicide marks his later work. On March 23, 1909, he disappeared from his home never to be seen again alive.

For the people who are skeptical of the genuineness of the sufferings, which poets express in their verse, even this conclusion is not convincing enough. They explain it away with a shrug and the word "Insanity." They think they somehow minimize the misery by calling it a disease. But there is no hint of any mental unsoundness in these lines, which were among John Davidson's last:

"My feet are heavy now, but on I go,  
My head erect beneath the tragic years;  
The way is steep, but I would have it so,  
And dusty, but I lay the dust with tears;  
Though none may see me weep: alone I climb  
The rocky path that leads me out of Time.  
Out of Time and out of all,  
Singing yet in sun and rain,  
Heel and toe from dawn to dusk,  
Round the world and home again."  
—LUPUS.

## Veterinary Notes.

The Seniors and Freshmen are wearing the new class pins, and the Junior pins are expected to arrive soon. The three classes adopted a uniform pin, except for the year of graduation. The pin chosen is very neat, and satisfactory to nearly every one.

A slightly changed schedule of classes went into effect on April 6, arranged so that a few more hours of work are provided for.

Thursday, April 13, six of the budding veterinarians went over to St. Elizabeth's to get some practical experience under Dr. Turner's direction.

## Needham Society Notes.

The meeting on April 7th proved to be of more than usual interest,

inasmuch as the team for the next and final inter-society debate was to be chosen. There were many candidates for the honor and the contest was an unusually good one. The question was: "Resolved, That a Federal income tax, not apportioned among the several states according to numbers, would be desirable." The question was discussed in all of its aspects. As a result of the contest Messrs. Kelly, Bradley, and Waite, with Mr. Schnare as alternate, were selected to defend the prestige of Needham.

Freshman—"Where are the bathrooms to be in the new dormitory?"  
Sophomore—"It's a Freshman house, there won't be any bathrooms; they are going to put in vacuum cleaners."

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